

and its ramifications are the topics of this collection of essays. Topics include: why youth seeks new values, students in rebellion, faculty power, black youth's search for identity, adolescent sex, etc. Authors from both sides of the gap include: Kenneth Clark, Lionel Trilling, Leslie Fiedler, the Beatles, Stanley Kramer, Edward Schwartz, and Russell Kirk.

KLINGAMAN, DAVID

"On affluence and economic conflict." American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 1970, 29(January): 55-58. The author considers the problem whether high and growing per capita consumption would tend to lessen economic conflict among people for the economy's output of goods and services. The introduction of new products and shifts in consumer tastes and expectations, as well as the number of exchange contracts, may make for constant and even greater economic conflict.

KOHN, MELVIN L. and SCHOOLER, CARM

"Class, occupation, and orientation." American Sociological Review, 1969, 34(October): 659-678. The authors relate social class to values and to men's orientations to work, society, and self. Basic to these, according to the authors, is the distinction between self-direction and conformity. Class relationships can be explained as resulting from the cumulative effects of education and occupational position as fosterers of intellectual flexibility and self-direction in work.

KORNBERG, ALLAN, LINDER, DARWYN and COOPER, JOEL

"Understanding political behavior: the relevance of reactance theory." Midwest Journal of Political Science, 1970, 14(February): 131-138. This article suggests that a theory of psychological reactance may be employed to provide a new perspective from which to understand political behavior. Data from 1960 and 1964 elections were used to test the prediction that voters who feel a threat to their freedom to elect will be more concerned about election outcome than voters who feel that their candidate will win. Data supported the prediction.

KRANING, L. ALAN

"Wanted: new ethics for new techniques." Technology Review, 1970, 72(March): 40-45. The author maintains that the rights of privacy are not likely to be preserved in the absence of some clear definition of their nature. He proposes an ethic drawn from the principles of Sartre, arguing that currently "privacy" is ill-defined legally, and mentions the MULTICS system being developed at MIT.